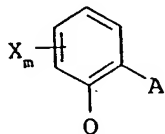


1. (original) A method for increasing the resistance of plants to the phytotoxicity of other crop protection products, which comprises treating the plants, the soil or seeds with an effective amount of a compound of the formula I



I

in which

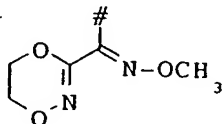
X is halogen, C₁-C₄-alkyl or trifluoromethyl;

m is 0 or 1;

Q is C(=CH-CH₃)-COOCH₃, C(=CH-OCH₃)-COOCH₃,

C(=N-OCH₃)-CONHCH₃, C(=N-OCH₃)-COOCH₃,

N(-OCH₃)-COOCH₃ or a group Q1,



Q1

where # indicates the bond to the phenyl ring;

A is -O-B, -CH₂O-B, -OCH₂-B, -CH=CH-B, -C≡C-B,
 -CH₂O-N=C(R¹)-B or -CH₂O-N=C(R¹)-C(R²)=N-OR³, where

B is phenyl, naphthyl, 5-membered or 6-membered
 hetaryl or 5-membered or 6-membered heterocyclyl
 comprising one to three N atoms and/or one O or S
 atom or one or two O and/or S atoms, the ring
 systems being unsubstituted or substituted by one to
 three radicals R^a:

R^a is cyano, nitro, amino, aminocarbonyl,
 aminothiocarbonyl, halogen, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₁-C₆-
 haloalkyl, C₁-C₆-alkylcarbonyl, C₁-C₆-
 alkylsulfonyl, C₁-C₆-alkylsulfoxyl, C₃-C₆-
 cycloalkyl, C₁-C₆-alkoxy, C₁-C₆-haloalkoxy, C₁-C₆-
 alkylloxycarbonyl, C₁-C₆-alkylthio, C₁-C₆-
 alkylamino, di-C₁-C₆-alkylamino, C₁-C₆-
 alkylaminocarbonyl, di-C₁-C₆-alkylaminocarbonyl,
 C₁-C₆-alkylaminothiocarbonyl, di-C₁-C₆-
 alkylaminothiocarbonyl, C₂-C₆-alkenyl, C₂-C₆-
 alkenyloxy, phenyl, phenoxy, benzyl, benzyloxy,
 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, 5- or 6-membered
 hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryloxy, C(=NOR')-
 OR'' or OC(R')₂-C(R'')=NOR'',
 the cyclic radicals, in turn, being
 unsubstituted or substituted by one to three

radicals R^b:

R^b is cyano, nitro, halogen, amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₁-C₆-haloalkyl, C₁-C₆-alkylsulfonyl, C₁-C₆-alkylsulfoxyl, C₃-C₆-cycloalkyl, C₁-C₆-alkoxy, C₁-C₆-haloalkoxy, C₁-C₆-alkoxycarbonyl, C₁-C₆-alkylthio, C₁-C₆-alkylamino, di-C₁-C₆-alkylamino, C₁-C₆-alkylaminocarbonyl, di-C₁-C₆-alkylaminocarbonyl, C₁-C₆-alkylaminothiocarbonyl, di-C₁-C₆-alkylaminothiocarbonyl, C₂-C₆-alkenyl, C₂-C₆-alkenyloxy, C₃-C₆-cycloalkyl, C₃-C₆-cycloalkenyl, phenyl, phenoxy, phenylthio, benzyl, benzyloxy, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryloxy or C(=NOR')-OR";

R' is hydrogen, cyano, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₃-C₆-cycloalkyl or C₁-C₄-haloalkyl;

R" is hydrogen, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₃-C₆-alkenyl, C₃-C₆-alkynyl, C₁-C₄-haloalkyl, C₃-C₆-haloalkenyl or C₃-C₆-haloalkynyl;

R¹ is hydrogen, cyano, C₁-C₄-alkyl, C₁-C₄-haloalkyl, C₃-C₆-cycloalkyl, C₁-C₄-alkoxy;

R² is phenyl, phenylcarbonyl, phenylsulfonyl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetarylcarbonyl or 5- or 6-membered hetarylsulfonyl, the ring systems being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals R^a,

C₁-C₁₀-alkyl, C₃-C₆-cycloalkyl, C₂-C₁₀-alkenyl, C₂-C₁₀-alkynyl, C₁-C₁₀-alkylcarbonyl, C₂-C₁₀-alkenylcarbonyl, C₃-C₁₀-alkynylcarbonyl, C₁-C₁₀-alkylsulfonyl or C(R')=NOR", the hydrocarbon radicals of these groups being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals R^c:

R^c is cyano, nitro, amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, halogen, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₁-C₆-haloalkyl, C₁-C₆-alkylsulfonyl, C₁-C₆-alkylsulfoxyl, C₁-C₆-alkoxy, C₁-C₆-haloalkoxy, C₁-C₆-alkoxycarbonyl, C₁-C₆-alkylthio, C₁-C₆-alkylamino, di-C₁-C₆-alkylamino, C₁-C₆-alkylaminocarbonyl, di-C₁-C₆-alkylaminocarbonyl, C₁-C₆-alkylaminothiocarbonyl, di-C₁-C₆-alkylaminothiocarbonyl, C₂-C₆-alkenyl, C₂-C₆-alkenyloxy,

C₃-C₆-cycloalkyl, C₃-C₆-cycloalkyloxy, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyloxy, benzyl, benzyloxy, phenyl, phenoxy, phenylthio, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryloxy and hetarylthio, it being possible for the cyclic groups, in turn, to be partially or fully halogenated or to have attached to them one to three radicals R^a; and

R^b is hydrogen,

C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₂-C₆-alkenyl, C₂-C₆-alkynyl, the hydrocarbon radicals of these groups being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals R^c;

which is taken up by the plants or seeds.

2. (original) A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein, in formula I, the group Q is C(=CH-CH₃)-COOCH₃, C(=CH-OCH₃)-COOCH₃, C(=N-OCH₃)-CONHCH₃, C(=N-OCH₃)-COOCH₃ or N(-OCH₃)-COOCH₃.

3. (currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 1 ~~or 2~~, wherein the index m is zero and the substituents in formula I have the following meanings:

A is -O-B, -CH₂O-B, -CH₂O-N=C(R¹)-B or CH₂-O-N=C(R¹)-C(R²)=N-OR³;

B is phenyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazolyl, triazolyl, these ring systems being substituted by one or two radicals R^a ;

R^1 is hydrogen, cyano, cyclopropyl, C_1 - C_4 -alkyl or C_1 - C_2 -haloalkyl;

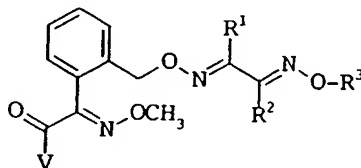
R^2 is C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, C_2 - C_5 -alkenyl, phenyl which is substituted by one or two halogen atoms, or is $C(R')=NOR''$, where

R' is one of the groups mentioned above under R^1 and

R'' is hydrogen, cyclopropyl or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, and

R^3 is one of the groups mentioned under R'' .

4. (currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 1 ~~any of~~ ~~claims 1 to 3~~, wherein an active ingredient of the formula II



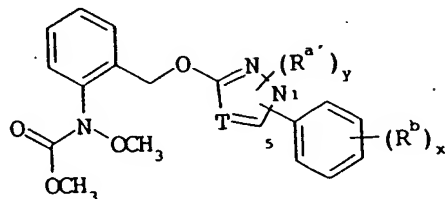
II

in which V is OCH_3 or $NHCH_3$ is used.

5. (original) A method as claimed in claim 4, wherein an active ingredient of the formula II as claimed in claim 4 in which

R^2 is $C(R')=NOR''$ and R' and R'' are each C_1-C_4 -alkyl is used.

6. (currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 1 ~~any of~~
~~claims 1 to 3~~, wherein an active ingredient of the
 formula III



III

in which T is CH or N and $R^{a'}$ and R^b are halogen or C_1-C_4 -
 alkyl, the phenyl group is in the 1- or 5-position and x is
 0, 1 or 2 and y is 0 or 1 is used.

Claim 7 (canceled)